



Falklands Moscow attacks stepped up

The Russians stepped up their attacks on Britain over the Falkland Islands, accusing the Conservative Government of being unable to assess the international situation realistically and of bickering after imperial greatness. Moscow also denied that the Russians were seeking to capitalize on the conflict. Page 4

US citizens told to quit

All United States citizens on the Falklands — there are thought to be about 30 — have been advised by the American Embassy in Buenos Aires to leave the islands. At least one family has already left. Page 4

Chile extreme

Anti-Argentine comment in Chile has reached the extreme of a newspaper suggestion that Soviet naval forces might intervene to support Argentina's occupation of the islands. Page 4

Inhospitable

An assessment of the territory on which British troops might have to fight reveals a terrain remarkably inhospitable and unsuitable to swift military movement of any kind. Page 4

No complaints

The shipping line P & O say they have had no complaints at all from passengers and schoolchildren deprived of their cruises by the call-up of the liners *Canberra* and *Uganda*. Page 4

Steaming south

The British naval task force, now steaming well into the tropics, has been intensifying exercises to bring sailors, soldiers and airmen to peak readiness for any future action. Page 4

Other news

More verdicts by riot jury

The Terry May murder jury will today spend their eighth day at the Central Criminal Court deciding verdicts on seven youths accused of rioting and one of murder. Yesterday one youth was cleared of murder and manslaughter and two convicted of rioting. Page 2

Criticism defied

President Reagan is to name more of his political friends and supporters as ambassadors in the coming months, despite criticism that he is making too many such appointments. Page 3

Pay-back TV

A leading TV rental company may have to pay back considerable sums to customers after an Office of Fair Trading investigation into 17 companies which it believes raised charges without authority. Page 9

Bulawayo attack

A police officer was killed and three were wounded in a grenade attack in a beer hall in Bulawayo. The police had been called there to investigate an incident. Page 3

Oil job fears

Hundreds of jobs in the North Sea platform building industry are at risk amid fears that the value of orders fell by 15 per cent last year. Page 9

Spurs advance

Tottenham Hotspur maintained their hopes of winning the first division championship when they beat Arsenal 3-1 at Highbury. Manchester City's slide continued with a 4-1 defeat at Wolverhampton Wanderers. Page 12

Leader page 7

Letters: On the Falklands, from Capt E. P. Carlisle, and others; Middle East oil, from Mr A. R. K. Mackenzie, and Professor H. W. Singer; nuclear waste, from Dr T. J. Francis.

Features, pages 5, 6

Lord Home of the Hirsel answers Ronald Burt's criticism of the Foreign Office's Falklands policy; the Iraqi prisoners learning to love Khomeini; reforming the coroner's courts; Britain's drinking problem.

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'Difficulties' send Haig back to Buenos Aires

By Anthony Bevins and David Cross

Substantial difficulties remained between Britain and Argentina over a peaceful settlement of the Falklands crisis. Mr Alexander Haig, United States Secretary of State, said outside No 10 Downing Street last night. He said he was returning promptly to Buenos Aires after 11 hours of talks with Mrs Thatcher and other Cabinet ministers. Asked whether he was now more hopeful, he answered: "Not at all".

Mr Haig said: "This morning, upon arrival, I said I was bringing some ideas we had developed in Buenos Aires. Today we have had an opportunity to discuss these ideas in considerable detail with the Prime Minister and with her senior Cabinet. We made some progress in these discussions but a number of substantial difficulties remain so we shall be returning this evening to Buenos Aires as time is slipping away from us on this subject."

He was not prepared to discuss details of the negotiations. Mr Francis Pym, the Foreign Secretary said: "We have explored very carefully the ideas that Mr Haig brought here. There is no doubt that difficulties do still remain. We are both very anxious to resolve this problem by peaceful means and I think we are very grateful to Mr Haig for the trouble he has taken and the line he has taken to aid us and the whole world in this endeavour." Page 4

Earlier the Government announced a mid-recess recall of the House of Commons for a statement on the Falkland Islands crisis to Parliament at 2.30 pm tomorrow. [Meanwhile, the Peruvian Government last night announced that Argentina had accepted its proposal for a 72-hour truce in the war zone around the islands. Reuter reports from Lima, Senor Javier Arias Stalla, the Peru

rian Foreign Minister, told a news conference that Britain was still studying the Peruvian proposals.]

Mr Haig, who began his talks at Number 10 at 9.30am yesterday, was reported to have been on the telephone to Senor Costa Mendez, the Argentine Foreign Minister, during the afternoon. Their talk lasted 30 minutes, and presumably Mr Haig put Mrs Thatcher's response to the Argentine Government's proposals he carried from Buenos Aires.

The deliberations, which were continued through a working lunch, were apparently centred on Argentine proposals for resolving the dispute, which has brought Argentina and Britain to the verge of war. It was not clear whether Mrs Thatcher had had any second thoughts about the British position, but as far as was known, the British Government was continuing to insist that Argentine troops must withdraw from the Falklands as an absolute precondition for any negotiations on the future of the British colony.

[From Washington sources, Nicholas Ashford reported that the broad terms of the proposal carried by Mr Haig could include: "A Argentine withdrawal and return of the islands to British administration, in exchange for a recall of the British fleet, steaming towards the South Atlantic. The Argentine flag to be kept flying on the islands. The 1,800 islanders to be allowed to choose their own form of government." The possible deployment of an international peace-keeping force on the islands while a permanent solution is being worked out.]

At the talks on the British side were Mr Francis Pym, the Foreign Secretary, and Mr John Nott, the Defence Secretary. Mr Haig was accompanied by among

others, Mr Thomas Enders, Assistant Secretary of State for Latin American affairs and General Vernon Walters, a senior aide.

Throughout the afternoon reporters who waited outside the entrance of Number 10 were expecting to be briefed by British Government officials on the talks, but any such briefing was repeatedly postponed.

It is the first recall of Parliament during recess since the collapse of Northern Ireland's power sharing in June 1974. It was requested by Mr Michael Foot, the Leader of the Opposition, and was agreed during consultations with Mr George Thomas, the Speaker.

□ Washington: The 30-nation Organization of American States was last night holding a meeting in Washington to discuss the Falklands crisis (Nicholas Ashford writes). The meeting was postponed four days ago and, amid confusion, was declared postponed again yesterday before the organization actually met.

□ New York: The little support Argentina has received internationally appears to be eroding steadily (Zoriana Pyasariwsky writes). It is understood that Panama, one of the main backers of

Argentina's decision to use

force to assert its claim over the islands, will not be as vocal should there be another meeting of the Security Council.

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Letters, page 7

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From Christopher Thomas, Buenos Aires, April 12

Argentina offers police for troops

By Henry Stanhope, Defence Correspondent

The 200-mile Maritime Exclusion Zone (MEZ) around the Falkland Islands came into being at 5 am yesterday, unchallenged by the Argentine Navy.

A statement issued later by the Ministry of Defence in London, said: "No naval incident has been reported. Nor has there been any report of Argentine warships or naval auxiliaries within the MEZ since it was established."

An Argentine naval destroyer and a single frigate were still at sea but had not apparently tested Britain's resolve by venturing across the forbidding line. There was no official report that either had on board the 27 or so Royal Marines captured by Argentine troops in "mopping-up" operations on the Falklands and South Georgia. The ministry had been in touch with the international Red Cross on their behalf, a spokesman said.

However, he did make the significant offer to share all mineral resources in an unspecified region around the Falklands for several years to come. Oil exploration has been conducted off the Argentine coast for the past two years and there have been encouraging signs of commercial deposits.

General Galtieri apparently feels his gesture is more important than mere economic considerations because in his view it would allow Britain to retain a direct, though admittedly tenuous

connexion with the islands for the foreseeable future. He suggested to Mr Haig that Argentine troops could be moved off the Falklands in a matter of days if the British fleet was ordered home. The islanders would run their own affairs through the naming of an administration council similar to one already in existence in the islands.

His plan would mean self-government for the islanders while peace negotiations went on, possibly under the auspices of both the United Nations and the Organization of American States, which includes the United States.

The military junta today issued a lengthy justification of its invasion of the Falklands 10 days ago, describing the islanders as a foreign population who had settled after the eviction of the original inhabitants by Britain in 1833.

It said: "The foreign population is in this case the invader and this situation cannot be repaired by the lapse of time. The Argentine Republic has recovered the Malvinas, South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands and their zones of influence. But it has decided not to disturb by any means the inhabitants of those islands, whose rights and way of life will be respected".

Continued on back page, col 5

Let them fly their flag on islands, says Owen

By Our Political Correspondent

not to be made a diplomatic sticking point.

Dr Owen, a former Foreign Secretary, said that an intermediate United Nations presence in the islands would fill the vacuum created by the withdrawal of Argentine forces and might be the best face-saving route to the negotiating table. Britain would not then need to put armed troops back in the islands, although it would have to insist that the Governor returned as the administering authority.

Sir Anthony Kershaw, the Conservative MP for Stroud, and chairman of the Commons Select Committee on Foreign Affairs, yesterday supported the line taken by Mr Francis Pym, the new Foreign Secretary, in his London Weekend Television interview on Sunday.

He said: "We can't go back to the status quo ante" and added that no one could be too dogmatic for the moment on the quest for a permanent settlement; whether it should be based on lease-back, joint

Continued on back page, col 8

Dr Owen: public opinion the danger



Shuttle diplomacy: Mrs Thatcher receives Mr Haig on the steps of No 10 Downing Street

Scheme for privatized road aid

By Michael Baily

Transport Correspondent

Proposals to "privatize" road building by letting construction firms finance as well as build stretches of new trunk route have been put forward by the Chancellor of the Exchequer by Mr David Howell, Secretary of State for Transport.

One controversial aspect of the scheme is for the Government to repay the builders an annual charge, depending on vehicle usage. The Treasury is understood to be strongly resisting what it sees as a subtler way to avoid public sector cash losses.

The idea, first disclosed in The Times last year, has strong appeal as a way of releasing road building from the constraints of public expenditure, and road builders affected by the recession are keen to try it.

Diplomatic observers who monitor the situation among the 1.3 million Palestinians in the West Bank, Gaza Strip and east Jerusalem said religious fervour had supplemented the nationalist protests of recent weeks.

In addition to demonstrators, a number of Jews and tourists were injured by stone-throwing Arabs in Jerusalem's walled Old City and in Gaza. The number of Easter tourists in east Jerusalem has slumped sharply, and those remaining looked ill at ease.

One clash took place on the Via Dolorosa, believed to be the route taken by Christ to his crucifixion. Mr Eli Fastman, an Israeli cameraman working for the British Viznews company, was hit in the shoulder when soldiers fired. He was the

first newsman wounded in the latest disturbances.

From Nablus, in the West Bank, to Rafah, in Gaza, Arabs took part in an almost complete strike called by the Higher Muslim Council in Jerusalem. In many towns smoke billowed from burning barricades and Palestinian flags were waved. A mob tried to burn down the town hall.

Palestinian sources in east Jerusalem said 16 people received bullet wounds when Israeli troops fired at demonstrators in a number of towns and refugee camps. Scores of teargas grenades were used.

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In the morning, the influential Muslim council issued a statement denying the claim by Mr Menachem Begin, Israel's Prime Minister, that yesterday's violence was the work of a mentally sick man. The council said that if this had been the case, the man would not have been accepted into the Israeli Army.

Israeli police sources disclosed that the gunman, Mr Allen Goodman, aged 32, had been undergoing one of the shortened army training courses specially designed for new immigrants. The M16 rifle from which he fired 50 bullets was his army-issue weapon.

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Violence spreads in wake of Temple Mount killings

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem, April 12

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The Temple Mount, sacred to Jews and Muslims, remained sealed off by Israeli troops in an effort to avert violence. Police with water cannons, and hundreds of armed men were on special alert from dawn.

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After the meeting of the Muslim council, 37 Arabs, including many Palestinian

notables, were arrested when they attempted to march towards the Temple Mount.

One of the organizers, Mr Anwar Nusseibeh, a former Jordanian defence minister and ambassador to London, said: "I am sorry that they stopped this, because it is a peaceful procession. It is an expression of a deep, religious faith."

Violence and unrest have spread to Arab areas which had not been affected by recent Palestinian disturbances. Thousands of Arab workers refused to come to their jobs in Israel, and an attempt was made to block the main railway line between Jerusalem and the Mediterranean coast.

Curries have been imposed in two refugee camps. Near the Gaza town of Khan Younis protesters were fired on by Israeli troops. Local sources said six people were injured. In a camp near Dethlelah, Palestinians said a five-year-old child had been seriously injured by an Israeli bullet.

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The worst trouble came at Southwark where police made more than 140 arrests yesterday. About 60 teenagers must return to the Essex town in two weeks' time to appear in court.



Unbridled impudence: High fashion among the contestants at the London harness horse parade at Regent's Park, yesterday.

NEWS IN SUMMARY

Trapped fox claims rejected

The Masters of Foxhounds Association yesterday rejected claims by the League Against Cruel Sports that a fox had been trapped in a box and released in front of hounds on Ministry of Defence land in Surrey. The association said that the alleged incident occurred in mid-February and was publicized by opponents of hunting on Sunday to try to influence the district council debate at the end of the month. (Hugh Clayton writes).

Waverley District Council is to consider a motion calling for a ban on its land. The district includes the Ministry land where the Chiddington, Leconfield and Cowdray Hounds are said to have released the fox.

Mr Michael Clayton, spokesman for the association, said yesterday: "At least a dozen eyewitnesses have confirmed that the fox was bolted from the earth and was not captured and put in a box."

The capture and release of a fox before hounds would call for disciplinary action by the association.

CBI pressure for heavier lorries

Industrialists in Yorkshire and Humberside have been urged by the Confederation of British Industry to write to their MPs arguing for heavier lorries to be allowed on Britain's roads. The Government has proposed to allow 40-tonne lorries instead of the present 32.5-tonne limit, but the plans have been opposed by environmentalists.

The CBI says a higher limit will cut fuel and licensing costs and reduce the number of lorries on the road.

Refugee boat people marry

Two Vietnamese boat people who found refuge in Britain were married in Torquay yesterday. Yuan-Thien Cao, aged 22, and his bride My-Oi, aged 23, met and fell in love at a British refugee camp 18 months ago.

Yuan-Thien was at sea in a boat without food or water for four days before being picked up by a British freighter. He said after the wedding: "I am training to be a motor mechanic and we will live wherever there is work."

Mother charged with murder

Mrs Elaine Morris, aged 31, was charged today with murdering her three children: Fiona, aged 10, Alison, aged seven, and Alexander, aged 16 months, at their home in Victoria Road, Poulton-le-Fylde, Lancashire, at the weekend.

Mrs Morris, who was divorced six years ago, will appear before Fleetwood magistrates today. She was admitted to Victoria Hospital, Blackpool, in a coma on Sunday.

Princess with a Russian secret

The Princess of Wales yesterday revealed a culinary secret in the Duke of Beaufort's Hunt recipe book which will be on sale at the Badminton Horse Trials on Thursday. She is said to be "very fond" of borscht. Her recipe for the Russian beetroot soup includes the ingredients, but no instructions for cooking them.

Attack charge

Gerald Smith, a police sergeant, aged 32, of Winsley Road, Freshbrook, Swindon, Wiltshire, was remanded in custody for seven days by Swindon magistrates yesterday charged with the attempted murder of WPC Lorraine Woolway, aged 24, at her flat in Greenmeadow, Swindon, on Saturday. WPC Woolway suffered knife wounds.

Ever champion

Mr Ian Mould, aged 33, a building worker, from Dursley, Gloucestershire, won the annual ever-eating contest at Frampton on Severn yesterday, swallowing a pound of fried young eels in 39 seconds. Last year's winner was disqualified for messy eating.

Employment Bill a threat to unity and growth, Nalgo says

By Donald Macintyre, Labour Correspondent

The biggest white collar union in Britain has told its shop stewards that its power to call strikes has been in most circumstances seriously impaired and in some extinguished by the new Employment Bill.

The warning to 30,000 shop stewards and leading union activists from the National and Local Government Officers' Association (Nalgo) comes in an internal bulletin which says that the union faces having its unity bar-gaining strength and hitherto rapid growth permanently undermined when the Bill, now in committee stage in the House, becomes law. The Bill could be seen as one of the greatest threats ever faced by the union.

The union was at the centre of the closed shop dispute after the case of Miss Joanna Harris, the Sandwell poultry inspector who refused to join Nalgo and whose subsequent dismissal played a large part in the decision by Mr James Prior, then Secretary of State for Employment, to commit himself to further legislation on the closed shop. The union warns shop

stewards that the increase in hierarchy of the union, the country's fourth biggest, over the impact of the Bill on a union all of whose 782,000 members work in public services, most in local government, is a party to an action for unfair dismissal, means that local union officers should "take the utmost care not to put pressure on employers to dismiss non-members."

It also says that by tightening the definition of a trade dispute in earlier legislation

Mr Norman Tebbit, the present Secretary of State for Employment, has severely hampered Nalgo's power

to take the sort of action in defence of jobs that the union has called in the past.

Intended for consumption within the union, the analysis is the most detailed yet to emerge of the impact of the Bill on an individual union. It is a bleak assessment of what the report itself calls the "incalculable" consequences of the Government's fresh curbs on union power.

The strength of closed shops will diminish while prospects of creating new ones will become "virtual-

ly non-existent".

Nevertheless there is no mistaking the genuine under-

lying concern of the report.

The report predicts that:

Stokes in defence of the services in which Nalgo members work, including those against returning to private contractors on cost grounds and lead to poorer public service wages and conditions.

Clauses allowing employers to dismiss selectively with due warning and file might be caused by executive reluctance to call strikes because of liability for damages.

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Parliament's unfinished business:

Battle looms over Tebbit Bill 'guillotine'

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

Backbench Conservative MPs reacted angrily to Labour's suggestion two weeks ago that Mr Norman Tebbit would have to resort to a "guillotine" for the first time in his parliamentary career to get the Employment Bill on to the statute book.

They kept the committee talking for 40 hours on Clause 1 of the Bill, which will empower the minister to pay compensation to people who lost their jobs as a result of the closed shop provisions of Mr Michael Foot's Trade Unions and Labour Relations Act of 1974.

The Government has set aside £2m to compensate about 4,000 people who are thought to have been dismissed for refusing to join a union and at "retrospective justice" made the debate on the closed shop a protracted and acrimonious affair.

The committee is still discussing the closed shop, but has now moved on to the proposed "special award" of up to £20,000 for workers dismissed for non-membership of a union who are not reinstated by an industrial tribunal. Labour MPs regard this as a financial enticement to dissentents to opt out of their union and make closed shops practically inoperable.

However, contentious as the issues are, the real meat of the Bill has not yet been

discussed: the new definition of what is equally a trade dispute, the opening up of union funds to actions for civil damages; the ousting of labour-only contracts and the fair dismissal of strike leaders.

Now does it end there. Conscious that this might be the last important industrial relations Bill of the Thatcher administration, employers and politicians are seeking to get in as much as they can. The engineering employers, through Mr Gerrard Neale, the Conservative MP for Cornwall North, are seeking to add new clauses to lay off workers affected by guerrilla stoppages or a national emergency such as a miners' strike.

The Conservative Trade Unionists, through Mr Timothy Renton the MP for mid-Sussex, their president who sits on the committee, want provisions for compulsory secret ballots for national strikes and for trade union office and the issue of the political levy is still exercising some backbenchers who would like trade unionists to contract-in rather than contract-out of paying the levy to the Labour Party.

The imposition of a guillotine makes it less likely that time will be found for these extra clauses, even though the committee has not yet been

Employment has some sympathy for their aims. They could be written into a final "rag-bag" Bill to be introduced in the next (and perhaps last) session of Parliament.

While the present Parliamentary scene is one of disorder and delay, the TUC has worked out its strategy on opposition to the Bill as it stands now. Firms are being approached to give undertakings that they will not invoke the legislation, and there is an admitted reluctance on the part of some, largely public sector employers, to have anything to do with it.

None the less, it is scheduled to receive the Royal Assent before the summer recess and after that it will be up to individuals and third parties as well as firms directly affected to determine whether it is used.

With Mr James Prior's

new law will place a very tight legal framework within which trade unions are able to work.

It has been skilfully constructed to render a sensitive-style union boycott ineffectual, and to survive the next general election unless Labour wins an overall majority and implements its pledge of total repeal.

Tomorrow: The Criminal Justice Bill

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FALKLANDS CRISIS

Argentina fails to delay OAS crisis session

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington, April 12

The 30-nation Organization of American States (OAS) has agreed to go into special session here this evening on the Falkland Island crisis. Earlier the OAS delayed the session for the second time in four days to allow American mediation attempts a chance to resolve the dispute.

There was a mood of cautious optimism in Washington today that the shuttle diplomacy by Mr Alexander Haig, the Secretary of State, could prevent an open confrontation between Britain and Argentina over the islands.

However, while there was hope that shooting in the South Atlantic could be avoided, it was recognized that finding a permanent solution to the 149-year dispute over sovereignty was much more difficult.

American officials were uncharacteristically silent about the proposals which Mr Haig was understood to have taken from Buenos Aires to London, fearing that leaks to the press at this stage could jeopardize his delicate mission.

Sources aid the broad terms of the plan being considered by Mr Haig would fall within the scope of Security Council Resolution 502 and could include: An Argentine withdrawal and return of the islands to British administration in exchange for a recall of the British fleet steaming towards the South Atlantic.

The Argentine flag to be kept flying on the islands. The 1,800 islanders to be allowed to choose their own form of government.

The possible deployment of an international peacekeeping force on the islands while a permanent solution is being worked out.

Mrs Jeane Kirkpatrick, the United States representative at the United Nations, expressed the more hopeful mood prevailing in Washington during a television interview yesterday when she said: "There is a reasonable likelihood that a last-minute sort of resolution may be found to the crisis which will at least avoid war or bloodshed between the two parties."

Several factors have contributed to the more buoyant mood prevailing in Washington. It is felt that the extension of Mr Haig's mission means that both Britain and Argentina are interested in a face-saving compromise which can avoid open hostilities.

Actions and statements by the Government in Buenos Aires are also taken as a sign that the Argentines, surprised by the strength of the British response to the island's seizure and the tough measures taken by Britain's main allies, want a negotiated settlement.

Similarly, officials have noted the relatively moderate tone of statements emanating from Buenos Aires. For example, Mr Esteban Takacs, the Argentine Ambassador to Washington, appeared on



The men in charge: Admiral Sir John Fieldhouse, Commander-in-chief Fleet, and his staff yesterday at HMS Warrior, Northwood, Middlesex. Left to right: Vice-Admiral Peter Herbert; Major-General Jeremy Moore (Major-General Royal Marines Commando Force); Admiral Fieldhouse; Vice-Admiral David Halifax (Chief of Staff to C in C); Air-Marshal Sir John Curtiss (AOC No 18 Group, RAF); and Rear-Admiral Peter Hammersley (Chief of Staff, Engineering).

P & O prepare bill of millions

By Nicholas Timmins

P & O, which is likely to present the Government with a bill for several million pounds in compensation when the Falkland Islands crisis is over, said yesterday that adult passengers and children deprived of cruises have been very understanding over the Government's requisitioning of their ships.

"We have had no complaints at all directed at us", a spokesman for the shipping line said yesterday. "People appreciate our position and have been extremely understanding."

The 3,000 or so passengers due to go on cruises on the Canberra up to June 11, which have now been cancelled, have been offered the choice of a later booking on the Canberra, a refund, or a cruise on the Sea Princess, a luxury 28,000-tonne cruise

ship providentially brought to European waters from Australia for the first time, prior to the Uganda's requisitioning.

Its holidays are appreciably more expensive than those on the Canberra, but while passengers will have to pay more if they transfer, P & O is offering discounts of between £50 and £200 on the normal price, depending on the length of cruise, if that option is taken.

Less lucky are children who have lost educational cruises on the Uganda. The 940 children on the current cruise are due to dock on Naples today, losing four days of a 14-day trip, when they and the 315 adults on board will be flown to Garwick, allowing the Uganda to be converted in Gibraltar to a hospital ship.

They are being offered money back pro-rata for the next cruise on April 17 has been cancelled. "For the children it is bad news", a P & O spokesman said. "The Uganda is the only ship of its kind in the world and it usually booked a long time ahead". P & O will decide this week how much further ahead to cancel cruises, and will work out what space may be available on future cruises as an alternative to refunds.

The requisitioning of the roll-on/roll-off ferry the Elk has meant that P & O has had to re-route cargo through its other ports.

The shipping line said it has still to agree terms with the Government on the requisitioning of the ships.

OIL SHOWS LITTLE PROMISE

Washington, April 12. Offshore oil exploration in the vicinity of the Falkland Islands has not disclosed any major reserves, according to a report today by Petroleum Information International, an oil industry publication.

In 1975 a United States Geological Survey report estimated the area's potential could total between 40 million and 200 million barrels of oil, but there has been little exploration, according to the weekly newsletter.

He said that flying off the old type of carriers had been especially "nerve-racking and high-tension business". But the Harriers could land across the deck and did not always force the carrier to head into the wind during take-off. "It is a new era and a nice one", he added.

"We exercise all the time and start off in a very good state.



Walking the olive branch . . .

Inhospitable islands

Life is tough, even for Land Rovers

If British troops have to land in the Falkland Islands they will find a country which is less hospitable than the people, and one hardly designed for military operations.

Although the terrain is mainly flat, soldiers on foot would have to negotiate ravines with mud at the bottom.

Once a week, when the weather is what passes for fine, a light seaplane might land near one of the country settlements with mail. Otherwise, islanders communicate with each other by radio, exchanging family gossip over the air as their main recreation. The constraints placed by the Argentine garrison on their use of radios are thought to be among the restrictions they will most resent.

The runway at Port Stanley is a fairly rudimentary airstrip.

Still, troops landing on the Falklands might find life there soft and easy if they have already visited South Georgia, 800 miles south-east, where conditions are sub-Antarctic, with icebergs rather than seaweed cluttering the shore and the mountaintops in the sun.

There is a wry saying which the locals reserve for visitors: "If you don't like the weather just stay around for 10 minutes and it should get worse."

There is little snow or frost, but plenty of rain. Winds blow at an average of 20 miles an hour throughout the year and while there are calmer periods some of the time there are stormier seasons too. At this time of

Henry Stanhope

Only 10% against the use of force

Overwhelming support for the Government's stated Falklands policy and repugnance for the loss of life it might involve are contrasted in the following responses in a poll conducted last Thursday by Opinion Research for London Weekend Television's *Weekend World* programme.

Support for diplomatic means backed by force (figures represent percentages):

Strong support	61
Quite strong support	18
Neither support nor oppose	12
Oppose	5
Strongly oppose	5

Support a blockade, lasting at least six months:

Support	75
Oppose	7
Don't know	7

Support for sinking Argentine Navy:

Strongly support	46
Quite strongly support	10
Neither support nor oppose	12
Oppose	12
Strongly oppose	5

Support a blockade, lasting at least six months:

Support	75
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Strongly support	46
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Strongly oppose	5

Would you regard many islanders killed as a price worth paying?

Worth the price	31
Not worth the price	58
Don't know	11

If the islanders were prepared to accept Argentine rule rather than see their lives put at risk:

British should neverless use military action	57
British should negotiate	12
British should abandon claims	24
Don't know	6

Voting intention:

Conservative	18
Labour	5
SDP/Liberal Alliance	37
Don't know	28

Task force put on war footing in tropics

From John Witherow on board HMS Invincible April 12

Captains of several Royal Navy ships were meeting on board HMS Invincible today to coordinate exercises and bring the fleet to full readiness for war.

The captains of Invincible and the other aircraft carrier Hermes held a council of war last week but this latest meeting will include commanders of the other frigates and vessels in the task force.

Reviewing the situation this week with more advanced and more coordinated exercises between the various ships. As each day goes by these efforts are more coordinated.

Among the scheduled exercises are feigned attacks by the carriers on one another and these may well now include defensive operations by the missile-carrying frigates.

Unconfirmed reports on the BBC radio news of signs of a diplomatic solution to the crisis were meanwhile greeted with some scepticism and a "wait and see" attitude. "I'm cautiously optimistic," the officer said. "But as far as we are concerned, we press on and continue preparing for whatever the Government wants us to do."

Preparations on board the Invincible on Easter Monday against attack were the most intense since the anti-submarine carrier left Portsmouth over a week ago.

The use of smoke canisters, thunderflashes and "scare bombs" in addition to a simulated air attack were designed to add an air of realism.

A klaxon over the tannoy at 9 am and the statement "Action stations, action stations. Assume NBCD State One. Condition Zulu" announced the start of a four-hour exercise in which five aircraft were said to be launching an attack.

The tannoy announced that the ship's Harrier fighters had been scrambled to meet the aggressors and had put several "in the water", but one attacker had slipped through and fired an Exocet missile, hitting the ship. Firefighting teams using breathing apparatus had to make their way down darkened passageways filled with smoke as one-pound scare charges, normally used to deter divers, were dropped overboard to add realistic sound effects.

The tannoy continued to announce the outbreak of fires elsewhere in the ship and the firefighting teams, watched by umpires, had to get there as fast as possible.

Commander Anthony Provest, the second-in-command, who first joined the ship, just before we sailed, described the exercise as "pretty severe" and said the crew would get the idea of the sort of damage the carrier would receive in action. Preparing the ship to withstand attack as best as possible is treated extremely seriously and one senior officer added: "There are many documented incidents of ships which didn't get it right and sank as a consequence, and here are others which got it right and were saved. The programme was that the dispute should be solved at the United Nations.

Earlier yesterday Japan warned Argentina that relations between the two countries, especially economic links, could be damaged unless Argentine troops were withdrawn from the islands in accordance with a Security Council resolution.

The warning was given by Mr Yoshio Sakuruchi, the Japanese Foreign Minister.

Mr Zenku Suzuki, the Japanese Prime Minister, has replied to Mrs Thatcher's request for full Japanese support against Argentina in the Falkland Islands dispute, according to a Foreign Ministry spokesman (Reuters report from Tokyo).

The spokesman refused to disclose the contents of Mr Suzuki's letter, but Kyodo, the Japanese news agency, said he had refused to impose economic sanctions against Argentina. He was quoted as saying that Japan's position was that the dispute should be solved at the United Nations.

A spokesman said the contents of Mr Suzuki's letter would be delivered by the Japanese Embassy in London and a copy was given to Sir Hugh Cortazzi, Britain's Ambassador to Japan.

Mr Cortazzi, the South African Foreign Minister, denied that South Africa had been asked to support the Japanese position.

South Africa denied that it signed a military pact with Argentina and other South American countries, according to Dr Brian Fourie, Director General of Foreign Affairs and ambassador designate to the United States (Our Johannesburg Correspondent writes).

Reading such a treaty had been in existence for nearly a decade, he said, he had no knowledge of it. Such a treaty has long been mooted by South Africa and was given an urgent thrust when Britain abrogated the Simonstown agreement in 1976.

The argument put forward was that with the British withdrawal from the Simonstown base and the South African Presidential ban on the use of port by United States warships, the South African nations should form their own defensive alliance.

Last year, Argentine warships visited Simonstown and General Mario Benjamin Menendez, who has been appointed governor of the

World viewpoint

Chileans weigh up Soviet connexion

Five-column headlines in Chilean newspapers on the Falklands dispute have emphasized the country's concern about the situation and the possibility of war (Florence Vargas writes from Santiago).

Newspapers and magazines have extensively analyzed the situation over the long Easter holiday, and the conservative daily *El Mercurio* suggested that the Soviet Union might become directly involved.

In its political analysis the paper stated that the unpredictable diplomatic moves of Senator Nicomedes Mendoza, the Argentine Foreign Minister, implied a serious break of that country's traditional links with the West and an approach to foreign powers which opened the way to foreign influences in the hemisphere. *El Mercurio* commented that Argentine counter-moves had reached the extreme of suggesting that Soviet naval forces would intervene in support of the Argentine occupation of the Falklands.

Argentina was forgetting that the Pope had been waiting 16 months for the Argentine answer to his official proposal on the southern dispute with Chile. Argentina had also forgotten that it refused World Court arbitration in the Falklands dispute and that it threatened arbitration at The Hague.

Other Chilean newspapers have expressed concern regarding the economic implications and impact on Chilean foreign trade of a war zone near its borders. Chilean political analysts agree that Chile should act with extreme caution in order to capitalize on the event and to avoid errors of consequence.

Moscow: Brickbats for London and for Bonn

The Russians yesterday stepped up their attacks of Britain over the Falklands, accusing the Conservative Government of being unable to assess the international situation realistically and bickering after imperial greatness (Michael Binyon writes from Moscow).

The Soviet Union also strongly denied that the Russians were seeking advantages for themselves in the conflict, and denounced Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the West German Foreign Minister, for saying on Saturday that the Soviet Union was encouraging Argentina in an act of violence.

Meanwhile, Tass said the Americans were pursuing their own interests in the affair, which could strain the situation in Latin America even further. It said many British politicians and organizations were demanding that the Government renounced the use of force in settling the dispute.

In its sharp criticism of Herr Genscher, Tass said his accusations were untrue and he was supporting imperialist circles in Britain who were trying to re-establish colonial control in the islands using gunboat diplomacy.

Argentina is the Soviet Union's biggest trading partner in the Third World, and the Russians have expressed concern that the British naval blockade of the islands might disrupt vital Argentine exports of grain and meat to the Soviet Union. Soviet support for Buenos Aires has grown noticeably warmer in the past few days as the Russians have grasped the dimensions and implications of the conflict.

Tokyo: Suzuki 'refusing to impose sanctions'

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Don't snipe at the Foreign Office, go for the politicians instead

In his article in *The Times* on April 8, Ronald Butt laid two charges against the Foreign Office. The first was that in foreign policy over the years officials had deliberately discarded morality in favour of expediency; the second, that they had conditioned successive foreign secretaries to neglect the relationship between diplomacy and defence.

On the first of these accusations, where is his evidence? If I remember correctly, it was the Foreign Office officials Vansittart and Wigand who were identified as arguing most forcibly against conciliation of the dictators Hitler and Mussolini.

At the time of the Suez operation, it was widely known that many officials argued that to proceed with the kind of military plan which was proposed would leave a moral stigma on Britain.

Foreign Office officials have often been labelled pro-Arab and anti-Israel, but I have never known one who did not insist upon the inviolability of the State of Israel. So it is with South Africa. If arguments of expediency had prevailed, the Royal Navy would still be in Simonstown, and 3,000 miles nearer the Falkland Islands, but those considerations were rejected in favour of sustaining a principle.

Within my recollection the task was given to the Foreign Office officials to prepare with their opposite numbers from overseas the draft to be embodied in the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference. Against much opposition, they insisted that it should contain (1) acceptance by the signatories of human rights and (2) inclusion of that rule in the Charter of the United Nations which insists on non-interference by one country



Lord Home of the Hirsel, former Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary, replies to Ronald Butt's criticism of the official handling of the events leading up to the invasion of the Falkland Islands

in the internal affairs of another.

In international affairs, where there are so many motes and beams, it is not always easy to detect a moral content, but historically it is impossible to sustain the charge that Foreign Office officials never admit that there is a point beyond which diplomacy cannot go and other means have to be employed.

That is certainly true of the Falkland Islands dispute. No one will doubt that the Foreign Office was right to try for a negotiated settlement. Equally all must concede that the moral test which any particular proposal had to pass was that it must be acceptable to the Falkland Islanders. That condition was strictly preserved by all Foreign Office officials and ministers. At that point, to borrow Mr Butt's phrase, "the Foreign Office dug in its toes".

As to the solutions which were canvassed, namely condominium or a lease-back of sovereignty, they cannot in themselves have been reprehensible as they are virtually the same as those being considered

now after force has been used to back diplomacy.

No two situations with which the Foreign Office is called to deal are alike, and few, if any, of the solutions to the deadlock are plain. There are bound to be what Dr Runcie lately called "ethical ambiguities" in free societies.

If, for example, the purely moral test was to be applied, there would be a strong case for ejecting the Soviet Union from the United Nations for breaching the Charter. It could come to that, but so far there has been a majority among the democracies in favour of trying all reasonable means to wean her away from her practice of subversion and the use of force in support of political aims to a more constructive relationship. Democracies deal in conciliation and only as a last resort with arms.

The failure in the case of the Falklands was not that diplomacy was tried and tried again but that an error was made (in which others were concerned as well as the Foreign Office) as to the degree of visible force which

could have deterred the dictator bent on an operation of snatching and grab. That was not a moral, but a military calculation. It was for that misjudgment in this particular case that Lord Carrington and others paid the penalty.

One lesson has been reinforced, that dictators do not play by the rules which democracies observe. Doubtless Mr Butt will not begrudge the Foreign Office the very substantial diplomatic achievements which have occurred in recent days. To have mobilized the Security Council, the European Community, influential members of the Commonwealth and the United States on Britain's side shows that there is still influence and authority in British diplomacy.

One further thought strikes me. In a free society, no one should be cocooned against criticism, but scrupulous care should be taken to select, where possible, the politicians rather than the officials. The former can answer back, the latter cannot; and if their case goes by default, the morale of their service can sink.

I recall in this context a conversation with Mr Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister, on the merits of sporting guns. After a time, Mrs Gromyko chipped in and said: "If you buy a gun for my son, buy a better gun than you do for my husband, for my son allows the ducks to rise off the water".

Officials are sitting ducks. With any future shot Mr Butt may fire, I hope his target will be the politician and his model the younger of the Gromykos.

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In Sir Ian McGeoch's article on the Falklands crisis last Tuesday the quotation attributed to General Sherman should have been attributed to Nathan Bedford Forrest.



Peach: died April 79



Kelly: died June 79



Prosser: died August 80

The legal lesson of these three men's deaths

by Michael Meacher

Despite the acquittal last month of the three prison officers charged with the murder of Barry Prosser at Winson Green prison in Birmingham, widespread disquiet still exists about the whole episode. A local MP has called for a public inquiry. Four civil liberties organizations have just asked the Home Secretary to reopen the matter, particularly to examine again the adequacy of the procedures for dealing with deaths in custody.

In the period 1970-80 there were 336 deaths in police custody in England and Wales. In addition, during the similar period 1969-79 there were 531 deaths in prison, of which 226, as determined by an inquest, were due to unnatural causes or suicide. Of both these totals, only a small number of cases have aroused concern as to whether death might have been due to violence or neglect. But in these cases the procedure been on several counts very difficult.

The basic problem is that coroners' inquests at present follow almost none of the rules designed to ensure justice in all other courts. The coroner himself, not the interested parties, decides what evidence to call, and he alone can address the jury, and often virtually directs it on the verdict. The police lawyers have all the witnesses' statements, while the lawyers of the other interested parties have nothing comparable with which to test the police evidence. And however eccentric the coroner's view of the law or of the evidence, there is no right of appeal.

Perhaps the most serious deficiencies, however, are the denial of legal aid and the denial of access to the police investigator's report for both the family concerned. Without legal aid, interested parties are not usually in a position to be represented at inquests, even where the police or other official bodies were to be selected in the same way as for other courts. And the coroner's officer was to be a civilian and not a policeman, as was previously often the case.

But Mr Whitelaw turned down the two key reforms. Legal aid was rejected on the ground that it would cost £3m a year (though it is hard to see how this figure was arrived at); and unless it was assumed "either that there would be at least 100 cases a year similar to Blair Peach or Jimmy Kelly, or that all inquests would have interested parties seeking legal aid". Also, access to the investigator's report was rejected, on the ground of confidentiality.

Nevertheless, even if these reforms were to be made, there are still serious drawbacks inherent in the inquest system as a means of examining such sensitive episodes as deaths in custody where there may be suspicious circumstances. Coroners do not necessarily have the background to handle this kind of highly charged case.

For example, at the inquest after the Deptford fire which killed 13 young black people in January 1981, the coroner took no written notes during the whole of the proceedings.

Perhaps the most valuable reform would be to establish a two-tier process. First, a filter mechanism would separate off those relatively few cases where there was *prima facie* evidence of violence or neglect in custody. The remainder, the great majority of cases, could still appropriately be handled by coroners, though the several improvements in procedure mentioned here do need to be made. But the former cases should be dealt with by a High Court judge.

This should ensure a thorough and proper hearing of the matter, with both sides able to call witnesses and to present their evidence in their own way, and with both sides and the jury having full access to all the relevant evidence.

The Iranians would not permit the Iraqis to speak to journalists, although they produced more than 100 foreign captives — "guests" they called them — from Jordan, Lebanon, Tunisia, Nigeria and Somalia, who had been denied prior access to the pathologist's and other essential statements and was not allowed to call his own witnesses. At the Jimmy Kelly inquest in Liverpool in 1980, the jury was not permitted to see all the police

In the camp where they learn to love Khomeini

by Robert Fisk

Parandak POW Camp, Northern Iran

The Iraqi prisoners sat cross-legged on the windy parade ground, many of them with new, well-trimmed beards, all of them wearing around their necks a colours portrait of Ayatollah Khomeini. They were intent men with eyes which moved in a way that only captivity can control, glancing at each other nervously and then staring with near gratitude at their prison guards. They sat in lines a quarter mile apart — 14,000 of them — swayed by the enormity of their surrender, when Iran's Army Chief of Staff, grey-haired and be-spectacled, almost avuncular, told them of Iraq's supposedly moral iniquities, the Iraqis roared back: "Down with Saddam Hussein!"

A few hundred prisoners refused to pray — they had probably not washed before prayer, added the official, they have not been purified.

But they will be, or so Ayatollah Khomeini firmly believes. From his residence in North Tehran, the man who still personifies Iran's revolution has given specific instructions that Iraqi prisoners of war are to be well treated and given all the rights of captive soldiers.

They are paid between eight and 60 Swiss francs per day in wages, and — according to the Iranians — have been individually contacted by the Red Cross and allowed to send letters to their families in Iraq. Their guards, in red striped trousers, red military peaked caps and white neckerchiefs, are among the smartest soldiers in Iran; model

It was not brainwashing in the normally accepted use of the term. It was scarcely indoctrination. But there could be no doubt what the Iranians are trying to do at Parandak: to make Saddam Hussein's own soldiers more dangerous to his Baathist regime than the Iranian army which is fighting its way towards the Iraqi frontier. When Khomeini's name was mentioned, it echoed over the massive parade ground, repeated by the thousands of Iraqi soldiers who then knelt in prayer and homage to the Islamic faith which overthrew the Shah.

They were lectured for more than an hour in Arabic

by Iranian mullahs who welcomed them as brothers and by Iranian army officers who said that the United States, France, Britain and other Western nations had prompted Iraq's attack on Iran. There were no contradictions from the audience.

When they knelt to pray, the prisoners took the Ayatollah's portrait from around their necks, lay it on the ground and placed their foreheads upon it.

In their prison barracks, these men — including the Iraqi paratroopers who arrived from the war front still wearing their blue berets — are to be given weekly lessons by mullahs on the meaning of Islam. They already receive the daily Teheran newspaper *Kayhan*, specially printed in Arabic.

When these prisoners return to Baghdad, some of them

trials for a model prisoner of war camp. The Iraqis are meant to be impressed.

Apparently there have been no attempts to escape across the double wall of barbed wire that surrounds the camp. "The prisoners are glad to be alive," said an Iranian from the Ministry of National Education. He neglected to mention that the captives were being held far from the battlefield, beneath the breezy mountains of the Alborz range, 350 miles from the Iraqi frontier.

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perhaps a goodly proportion will carry these lessons with them, an incubus for the overthrow of Saddam Hussein.

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A bearded librarian from the Lebanese town of Zahle claimed he had been forced to enlist while working in Baghdad. A Somali, Faizi Bijazi, frightened but smug, pleaded with me to tell his embassy of his presence. He had been a scholarship student at Baghdad University, he said, when he had been press-ganged into the Iraqi army. He had not been visited by the Red Cross. But he got no further, for an Iranian soldier ordered him not to speak.

Many of the 14,000 prisoners were driven from their camp to other barracks through the town of Sharazir, a chilling journey through small, windswept villages where peasants and veiled women shrieked their hostility towards Iraq and its captors.

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When no news is electrifying

Have you ever wished you were better informed? When Nigel Lawson sacked Glyn England as chairman of the Central Electricity Generating Board earlier this month, one of the reasons given was that the CEBG had not given enough information to officials at the Department of Energy. England dismissed the charge as "nonsense" and used the occasion to reveal that he was a founder member of the SDP and to launch a bitter attack on the Government's dealings with his industry.

Today the Electricity Consumers Council publishes its response to the consultative document, *Consumers' Interests and the Nationalised Industries*. The memorandum has an appendix about the council's difficulties in obtaining information, particularly from the CEBG. "Information has often not been forthcoming", it says, "on important matters such as the Bulk Supply Tariff, the Monopolies and Mergers Commission investigation into the CEBG, ECT research projects on the Planning Margin and power station construction delays."

"It is not the first time the CEBG's close attitude to information has been remarked. The Monopolies and Mergers Commission's report in May 1981 noted that the CEBG's 1980-81 development review, "hitherto regarded as an internal document", had been made available too late to be taken into account.

The Commons Select Committee reporting on the nuclear power programme in February 1981 said it would have been "less misleading and much more helpful" if the CEBG had made it clear when first giving evidence that the figures it had supplied were our date.

England may, of course, have an explanation. It could be that at the CEBG, where information is so jealously guarded, no one told him what was going on.

Pirate publishers

Macmillan has started another Korean war. If this seems a little anachronistic, let PHS explain. Macmillan, the publishing house, has mounted a blockade against any further purchases of paper and print from Korea until that country's government takes action to stop Korean publishers pirating *The New Grove Dictionary of Music and Musicians*.

Nicholas Byam Shaw, the Macmillan managing director, first complained that Lee Jun, of the Kukje Publishing Company in Korea, was pirating *The New Grove* a year ago. Lee's plates and stocks were frozen, but, says Byam Shaw, "when the hue and cry died down they were released". Over 500 copies of the pirated edition have been sold, with the result that Macmillan's orders worth \$75,000 have been

There is increasing evidence that United Kingdom publishers generally will divert their business elsewhere unless there is an end to piracy in Korea. Macmillan's opening shot is to cancel two orders worth \$75,000.

Jam tomorrow

The Studio Club, founded by Augustus John, Jacob Epstein and others in 1917 and a famous venue for jam sessions of jazz music in the 1920s and '30s, has been refurbished before the opening in May.

None the less he attracted first Stephane Grappelli, then Kenny Baker, and then Americans such as Billie Holiday, Billy Eckstine, Sarah Vaughan and the Count Basie band to play and sing there "for love". Lee Deighton, the novelist now living in tax exile in Ireland, was a waiter.

This time the club's site, a basement below Bentley's restaurant in Swallow Street, off Piccadilly, will be completely

redecorated before the opening in May.

Alan Clare, who will be returning as resident pianist, tells me the artists' club had become pretty decrepit when he first went to play there. "There were notices up saying members must pay their subscriptions if the club was to continue, the floorboards were unsafe and the piano was

crumby".

SOCIAL NEWS

Royal engagements

The following engagements for June have been announced from Buckingham Palace:

1. Princess Anne, Chancellor of London University, will visit the Royal Veterinary College.
2. The Prince of Wales, patron, Rainbow Boats Trust, will visit the Pirate Club, Oval Road.
3. The Duke of Edinburgh, patron and trustee, will attend a reception at Buckingham Palace for young people who have reached the gold standard in the Duke of Edinburgh's Award scheme.
4. The Duke of Edinburgh, patron, Linton School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, will confer honorary fellowships at the school.
5. Princess Anne will take the salute at a beating retreat by the massed bands of the Royal Marines on Horse Guards Parade to mark the birthday of the Duke of Edinburgh, who will take the salute.
6. The Prince of Wales, Colonel-in-Chief, The Royal Regiment of Wales, will visit the 1st Battalion, Royal Aldershot.
7. 11-13. Princess Anne, Colonel-in-Chief, 14th/20th King's Hussars, will visit the regiment at Holme, BAOR, and will present a new guidon.
8. The Queen will take the salute at the Queen's Birthday Parade.
9. The Queen will take the salute at a fly-past of Royal Air Force aircraft from the balcony of Buckingham Palace.
10. The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh will attend a service for the Order of the Garter in St George's Chapel, Windsor.
11. The Duke of Edinburgh, president of the World Wildlife Fund, will open an exhibition of paintings from the Anschutz Collection of Colorado, at the Mall Galleries.
12. Princess Anne will attend a dinner given for delegates to the International Bankers' Conference at Lord's Cricket Ground.
13. The Queen will inspect the Yeomen of the Guard at Buckingham Palace.
14. The Duke of Edinburgh, trustee of the National Maritime Museum, will attend a meeting of the trustees at the museum.
15. Princess Anne will visit the Suffolk Show, Ipswich.
16. The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh will give a reception at Buckingham Palace for delegates to the Conference of European Sports Ministers.
17. Princess Anne will attend a dinner given for delegates to the International Bankers' Conference at Lord's Cricket Ground.
18. The Queen will inspect the Yeomen of the Guard at Buckingham Palace.
19. The Duke of Edinburgh, trustee of the National Maritime Museum, will attend a meeting of the trustees at the museum.
20. Princess Anne will visit the Suffolk Show, Ipswich.
21. The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh will give a reception at Buckingham Palace for delegates to the Conference of European Sports Ministers.
22. The Prince of Wales will review the Royal Air Force Regiment on the occasion of its 50th anniversary at RAF Wittering, Cambridgeshire.
23. The Prince of Wales will attend a reception given by the Gloucestershire Trust for Nature Conservation at Badminton, Gloucestershire.
24. The Prince of Wales will open the Wellcome Foundation's new education charity building at Beckenham, Kent.
25. The Duke of Edinburgh will visit Alcan Place at Birmingham.
26. The Prince of Wales, great master, will attend the Order of the Bath's At Home in Westminster Abbey.
27. The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh will visit the fleet at sea off Portsmouth.
28. The Queen will visit 207 (Scorish) Air Defence Battery, Royal Artillery, Edinburgh Castle.
29. Princess Anne will open TMC's new building at Melton Mowbray.
30. The Queen will visit the Countryside Museum at Northleach and will open the new primary school at Moreton-in-Marsh, Gloucestershire.
31. The Queen will visit George Watson's College, Edinburgh.
32. The Queen, Colonel-in-Chief, will attend the annual general dinner at the Caledonian Club.
33. The Prince of Wales will be present at Capital Radio's 'Venture Day' in Battersea Park.
34. The President of the United States and Mrs Reagan will visit the Queen at Windsor Castle.
35. Princess Anne, Colonel-in-Chief, Royal Signals, will visit regiments of 1st (British) Corps, SASR.
36. The Prince of Wales will visit the Isle of Wight.
37. The Queen will attend a thanksgiving service in Westminster Abbey and attend a reception in the abbey garden to mark the centenary of Church Army.
38. The Duke of Edinburgh, president of World Wildlife Fund International, will open WWF UK's new offices in Godalming, and then attend a WWF awards dinner at Sutton Place, Guildford.
39. The Duke of Edinburgh, president of World Wildlife Fund International, will attend the fund's executive committee and board meetings at the Portman Hotel.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr P. J. Dawson and Miss E. S. Carter

The engagement is announced between Philip, son of Mr and Mrs J. T. M. Dawson, of Gosforth, Newcastle, and Elizabeth, daughter of Colonel and Mrs R. O. H. Carter, of Ipswich, Suffolk.

Mr R. W. L. Groves and Miss H. M. K. Charteris

The engagement is announced between Richard, son of Captain and Mrs P. W. Groves, of Whitchurch, Cardiff, and Helen, younger daughter of Mr D. N. Charteris, of Abergavenny, Monmouthshire, and the late Mrs Mary Charteris.

Mr B. A. C. Hull and Miss C. L. M. Salmon

The engagement is announced between Tony, son of the late Mr and Mrs Oliver Hull, and Camilla, daughter of Mr and Mrs Richard Salmon, of 23 Sylvia Court, Putney Hill, SW15.

Mr W. Lebus and Miss V. Neave

The engagement is announced between Richard, youngest son of Mr and Mrs Oliver Lebus, of 25 Victoria Road, London W8 and Venetia, youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs Julius Neave, of Mill Green Park, Ilkley, Essex.

Mr B. A. Mackintosh and Miss C. J. Clarke

The engagement is announced between Benjamin Ames, only son of Mr and Mrs Ian Mackintosh, of Monks' House, Blyfield, Norfolk, and Caroline Julia, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs David Clarke, of Evingham Lodge, Ingworth, Norfolk.

Mr N. C. Ridley and Miss A. J. Lincoln

The engagement is announced between Nicholas Charles, younger son of Mr and Mrs Thomas Joseph Ridley, of Monks' Risborough, Buckinghamshire, and Annabella Julie, elder daughter of Mr John Lincoln, of Deulham, Buckinghamshire, and Mrs Roslyn Lincoln, of Chelsea, London.

Mr N. D. V. Walker and Miss C. E. M. Badger

The engagement is announced between Nicholas, son of the Hon. Justice Judge J. D. Walker and Miss Walker of Mollescroft Close, Beverley, and Charlotte, younger daughter of the Rev Canon J. L. Badger and Mrs Badger, of Emmanuel Vicarage, Bridlington.

Mr P. A. Williamson and Miss J. N. Healy

The engagement is announced between Peter, eldest son of Mr and Mrs David Williamson, of The Ramblers, Priory Close, Boxgrove, W. Sussex, and Judy, only daughter of Mr and Mrs Raymond Healy, of Coombe Farm, Goodleigh, N. Devon.

Mr J. Barton and Miss A. M. Brew

The marriage took place on April 8 at Chelsea Register Office between Mr John Barton, eldest son of the late Mr Alan Barton and Mrs Muriel, of Richmond Park, and Mrs Leslie M. Brew of Kensington, London, and Suffolk.

Archaeology

Neolithic finds in Sardinia

Recent excavations and radio carbon dating have now provided the first firm chronology for the prehistory of Sardinia, one of the largest islands in the western Mediterranean basin. Although Sardinia, which is part of Italy, lies only a short distance from the French island of Corsica, its prehistory has remained comparatively obscure. The best known monuments are the stone towers, known as *nuraghi*, and the island was a noted source of copper in ancient times.

The excavations at the cave of Grotta Filicudi, in the commune of Mara, near the west coast of Sardinia, were carried out in 1979 and 1980 by Dr David Trump of Cambridge University, and demonstrated a sequence of occupation beginning in the Neolithic and persisting to the Bronze Age, with later periods use down to the Iron Age.

More than three metres of debris were defined into seven distinct periods of occupation, based on pottery types, and each has been given a chronological position based on one or more radiocarbon dates. The dating was carried out in the Radiocarbon Dating Research Laboratory at Cambridge University, Dr at Swindon, and Mr Alan Ward.

The earliest period is marked by the presence of the pottery known to archaeologists as

Fears over conserving buildings

By Charles McKeon
Architecture Correspondent

Informed concern is now being expressed at a likely backlash against conservation in Britain. Some of the reasons were outlined in a joint Scottish Civic Trust/Planning Exchange conference last week.

On the one hand, money from central sources is wholly inadequate to meet the current demand for repair, maintenance or conversion. Patterns are changing, which render more and more great buildings redundant. The decline in tourism means fewer of them will be converted into hotels.

The Ministry of Defence, hospital boards, and education departments are all shedding or neglecting important buildings. Town halls, police stations, and 'magistrates' courts, traditional buildings of high quality, are being rationalized. Upper floors in town centre buildings are becoming too much trouble to restore and are being left empty to rot.

Finally, there is thought to be a conflict between employment and conservation: old buildings get in the way.

To counter that view, there is now a wealth of experience by non-governmental organizations in conserving old properties and raising money for their official opposition. There is a growing trend for private industry to invest in conservation projects and to make a reasonable return from them. Many restoration projects have created jobs.

Nonetheless, if conservation is to survive the hard times ahead, much more flexibility will be required from the system. The conference considered that it should include rates relief for restoring derelict buildings or filling gap sites, as in Italy, and the United States, for landmark buildings.

However, the urgency of the problems derives not just from growing opposition. It is clear from the rapidly increasing role of dead, dying, and dangerously ill buildings throughout Britain. The ironic fact is that uses for these buildings are available if only the regulations, controls, the finance, and the authorities were more flexible.

Two positive leads for the future included the example of Glasgow District Council's excellent register of vacant buildings available for letting. Since its introduction, a number of historic properties have found good new uses.

The other is the creation of development trusts. In the 1980s, the latter seems to be destined for a growth industry.

By Michael Horsnell

When the wool trade made

the Middle Ages in York

During the Middle Ages the city encompassed as many as 31

churches to meet the needs of its prosperous worshippers.

Norwich remains the richest

city in Britain for medieval

churches but its declining

fortunes and shrinking congregations of the past 400 years

have left it with more than half

of its ancient places of worship redundant.

East Anglian determination to cling to its heritage, however, has seen the launch of a five-year programme costing £370,000 by the Norwich Historic Churches Trust to save 16 of its superfluous churches for social and community uses.

Already one has been converted into a puppet theatre for the homeless and others into

museums and a social centre.

One, St Clement's Church,

which dates from the fifteenth

century, has been taken over by

the Rev. Mr. R. M. Goddard,

curate, who rents £1,000 a year

to keep it open as a centre for

meditation and prayer. Mr Burton is a bus driver when not

conducting church affairs.

By Jonathan Wills, Scottish Correspondent

The Rev Jack Burton, who is also a bus driver, outside St Clement's Church.

Drive to save churches

By Michael Horsnell

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By Jonathan Wills, Scottish Correspondent

Campbeltown creamery is a maturing investment

By Michael Horsnell

By all the laws of economic geography Campbeltown, in

Norfolk, is the wrong place to

find an industrial success story.

However, a cheese factory in the little Argyllshire town has proved

for the unisited workforce of

40. Mr Cooper says the answer

is to move the going rate in return for being flexible about demarcation lines.

The company pays a bonus, but workers can lose it for bad timekeeping. Paradoxically, clocking on and off was abolished last year. "We operate on a great deal of mutual trust" says Mr Cooper.

Stuck on the end of the 50-mile long Kintyre peninsula, which points at Ireland like a crooked finger, this town of 9,000 people boasts one of the most modern cheese factories in Europe. Despite being 138 miles by twisting mountain roads from Glasgow, having no railway and with poor ferry connexions, the town now produces 10 per cent of all the cheese made in Scotland.

Mr Rupert Cooper, the creamy's irrepressible managing director, has recently been appointed to the Highlands and Islands Development Board (HIDB) around the computer-controlled, highly automated plant which has removed most of the chance from Scottish Cheddar making.

Mr Cooper freely admits that he is what locals call "a foreigner" in his adopted home town. "I am a foreigner," he says, "but I am a foreigner in my own country." His wife, Mrs. Cooper, has been a science graduate, and together they have three children. They have a computer at home, and the children are learning to use it.

Mr Cooper's pride and joy, apart from the ingenious curd-making and packing machines, is the fully equipped laboratory. Here most of the cheese-making processes are given to biological, chemical, and scientific paraphernalia designed to ensure uniform high quality.

The laboratory is run by Mrs. Kate Jackson, a science graduate. Together with her staff of two, she has the latest computer technology at her disposal. For example, Mr Cooper persuaded an instrument company to use the creamery as a test bed for a new computerized "milk meter" which analyses the fat and protein content of the product in a few seconds. It used to take hours.

It is as well that Campbeltown has this bright spot, for town's other industries are going through troubled times. The local shipyard specialised in fishing boats, and has been hit by the closure of its former owners, Unigate Ltd, to put out money for its up-coming project.

With the disappearance of cheese-making, the local distilleries are in the doldrums as the whisky market falters, but there is some optimism in all parts of the territory.

Mr Cooper's advice to the new chairman of the HIDB is to "keep an open mind" and to "not be afraid of redundancies."

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BUSINESS NEWS/FOCUS AND COMMENT

INTERNATIONAL



UNITED STATES

The biggest sale of Federal oil and gas drilling rights in the United States history will take place in Alaska in Fairbanks on May 26 when bidders will be offered 10-year leases on 212 tracts totalling 3.5 million acres. The first sale last January involved 59 tracts covering 1.5 million acres.

General Motors workers' narrow acceptance of a 2½-year concessions package may not be able to save the top American car maker from further labour trouble because it is launching fresh efforts to obtain further concessions at many of its plants.

JAPAN

Japanese private sector machinery orders, excluding ships, rose 30.8 per cent in February to a seasonally-adjusted 747,000 yen (£1,674.15m) from 572,000 yen in January, when they fell 6.2 per cent from December.

Japanese corporate bankruptcies in fiscal 1981, which ended last month, fell 4.5 per cent to 17,377 from a record 18,212 in fiscal 1980, but this was the third highest annual total.

Mitsubishi Motors announced it would provide information on controlling parts inventories and production, using industrial robots, to Chrysler Corporation of the United States.

Nissan Diesel Motor Co. has concluded a long-term contract to supply American Motors Corporation with diesel engines from mid-1982.

SAUDI ARABIA

Saudi Arabia could announce a cut in its oil production ceiling of 500,000 barrels a day this week to help Nigeria hold the Opec pricing line, according to the Middle East Economic Survey.

ITALY

Italy had a trade deficit of 2,931,000m lire (£1,260.6m) in February, compared with deficits of 1,510,000m lire in January and 1,530,000m lire a year earlier.

Target for Sunday: that elusive reader in the middle

MARKETING AND ADVERTISING

By Tom Douglas

Fleet Street is on the verge of another circulation and advertising battle. Hard on the heels of the bingo war and the skirmishes in the colour supplement market comes the launch of the first national Sunday newspaper for 21 years.

The *Mail on Sunday*, a sister paper for the *Daily Mail*, is to be launched in less than three weeks' time, on May 2, and all the signs are that its birth — and the response this will provoke from rival papers — will become a big news event in its own right.

Already readers of the *Daily Mail* are being encouraged to sign up with their newsagent to ensure they get their copy of the newspaper. As an incentive, they are being offered a hefty discount — for the first six weeks they can buy it for the same price as the *Daily Mail* — 17p — a saving of 11p on the Sunday's cover price.

Within the first two weeks of the offer, over 150,000 *Mail* readers had put in their orders and John Winnington-Ingram, managing director, is confident that by the day of the launch the newspaper will have more than 300,000 *Mail* readers safely under its belt.

The rest of the £3m advertising and public relations campaign is just beginning. Television commercials and posters are telling people that *The Mail on Sunday* is on its way, and over the next three weeks there will be any number of television programmes and radio interviews featuring Winnington-Ingram and Bernard Shrimley, editor, as Associated Newspapers brings to a head its campaign to ensure that everyone in the target market is aware that a new Sunday paper is to be born.

For the advertising industry, the launch of any major new publication is an event, but this particular paper has greater goodwill going for it than most. Advertisers love a winner and the *Daily Mail* has been a success in anybody's terms since its relaunch as a tabloid in 1971.

MARKETS ROUND-UP

Tax cut hopes and optimism for economy boost prices

■ WALL STREET: The Stock Market continued to move upward last week, closing at 842.94, a rise of 4.37 points for the week. The Dow Jones industrial average has been climbing steadily in recent weeks, advancing 36 points since March 22 in spite of the weak United States economy, high interest rates and poor prospects for first quarter corporate earnings.

Analysts attribute the rise to a more positive attitude by investors to the economic situation and are acting on the belief that President Reagan's projected tax cuts will stimulate the economy and that inflation is under control. Some investors do not, of course, agree.

They regard the present rise in stock prices as a bear market rally that will run out of steam about the 840 mark unless interest rates fall rapidly. But, the more optimistic

note that although the Dow hit 840 last week there was still demand for equities. Investors are likely to be further heartened this week by news announced when the markets were closed for Easter, that the money supply rose only \$900m (50Sm) for the latest reporting week.

That rise, lower than had been anticipated, is interpreted to be that the Federal Reserve Bank has the nation's money supply under control and will not have to tighten its policy, a fact that could lead to lower interest rates in the coming months.

Much of the activity on the market last week was attributed to increased participation by cash-right insurance companies, bank trust departments and other institutional investors.

Last week's trading was market by the second biggest block trade in the history of New York Stock Exchange. Goldman Sachs handled the block of 4.5 million common shares of Houston Industries at 13%. A block of newly issued stock went mostly to institutions and its price of \$94.937m made it the third biggest in dollar volume ever traded.

The strength of the market was also fuelled by heavy foreign buying particularly by British investors, technology stocks which had been under pressure in recent weeks, continued to rally. Texas Instruments rose 1½ points to 84½ and Motorola was up 1½ points to 61½.

■ HONG KONG: In a two and a half day trading week, the market closed 10 points up, with the Hang Seng Index finishing at 1206.

* 7 day deposits on sums of \$100,000, 10%, \$200,000, 10.1%, \$500,000 and over 11.1%.

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	13%
Barclays	13%
BCCI	13%
Consolidated Cds	13%
C. H. & Co.	*13%
Lloyds Bank	13%
Midland Bank	13%
Nat Westminster	13%
TSB	13%
Williams & Glyn's	13%

* 7 day deposits on sums of \$100,000, 10%, \$200,000, 10.1%, \$500,000 and over 11.1%.

M. J. H. Nightingale & Co. Limited

27/28 Lovat Lane London EC3R 8EB Telephone 01-621 1212

The Over-the-Counter Market

Capitalisation £'000's	Company	Change Price	Price w/e	Gross Div (%)	Yld (%)	P/E Actual	Par Value
1,283	Ass Brit Ind Ccls	125	1	10.0	7.8	—	—
4,226	Airtex Group	75	4.7	6.4	11.6	16.0	—
1,109	Armitage & Rhodes	44	1	4.3	9.8	3.7	8.3
1,049	Armstrong Mill	120	2	7.7	9.7	9.7	11.8
1,325	CCL 11% Conv Pref	106	1	15.7	14.8	—	—
4,720	Deborah Services	61	1	6.0	9.8	3.0	5.7
3,984	Frank Horsell	125	—	6.4	5.1	11.3	23.1
11,124	Frederick Parker	77	1	6.4	8.3	3.9	7.5
956	George Blair	54	1	—	—	—	—
3,899	Ind Prec Castings	96	1	7.3	7.6	6.9	10.4
2,592	Iris Conv Pref	103	—	15.7	14.5	—	—
97	Jackson Group	97	—	7.0	7.2	3.1	6.9
15,872	James Burrough	115	—	8.7	7.6	8.4	10.6
2,468	Robert Jenkins	242	2	31.3	12.9	3.4	8.6
3,180	Scrutons "A"	63	—	5.3	8.4	9.7	9.0
3,681	Torday & Carlisle	159	—	10.7	6.7	5.1	9.5
2,855	Twinklock Ord	130	—	—	—	—	—
2,184	Twinklock 15% ULS	80	+	15.0	18.8	—	—
3,815	Unilock Holdings	25	—	3.0	12.0	4.5	7.6
10,013	Walter Alexander	75	—	6.4	8.1	5.2	9.2
5,368	W. S. Yeates	230	1	14.5	6.3	6.0	12.0

Prices now available on Prestel, page 48146



keeping his editorial product firmly under wraps.

Since the paper's display revenue target is just £6m with a further £2m budgeted for classified revenue, the *Mail on Sunday* is already well on its way to profitability. However, there is all the difference in the world between winning advertising on trust for the early issues of a newspaper — all new publications can sell out their first issues, on curiosity value alone — and sustaining a regular income once that initial interest has died down.

The *Mail on Sunday* is aiming for an initial circulation of 1.25 million, of which it would like 60 per cent to be in the ABC1 socio-economic groups. Foremost among these will be the serialization of Robert Lacey's biography of the Princess of Wales.

The magazine will also be used to give colour treatment to a number of big stories breaking this summer — the visits of the Pope and of President Reagan, the World Cup, the royal baby — and Express executives believe this will give them a real edge over the *Mail*.

Associated Newspapers is aiming for a feature the new paper lacks:

A number of series are planned by the magazine, which has a new editor, Ron Hall, who formerly edited *The Sunday Times Magazine*. Foremost among these will be the serialization of Robert Lacey's biography of the Princess of Wales.

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Business Editor

Uncertainties ahead

If the present round of diplomatic manoeuvring brings the United Kingdom and the Argentines to the negotiating table without blood being shed, it should provide financial markets with at least some comfort in the weeks ahead.

But the opening of negotiations over the future of the Falklands would, of course, do more than tighten the clouds at present existing markets. For a start there would be no automatic guarantee that the talks would run smoothly. And then, even if an agreement were concluded, it is still far from clear what the eventual terms would be adequate to secure the Prime Minister's future.

In short, markets face some awkward weeks ahead. But provided we can expect talking rather than fighting, the authorities will presumably be all out to resist a rise in interest rates unless

phase than at the end of the 1970s. By then very few of the big sales have been made, and there have been some profits in earlier years. That has forced both groups back to business at the medium and small end of the market at a time when increasing competition in the whole market has also led them to a commission war.

The difficulties have been acute across the Atlantic where both Christie's and Sotheby's have spent heavily to cash in on what they rightly identified at the time as a boom in the North American market. But for the past year, the United States interest has pulled the rug from under this market.

What has become apparent in the world's salerooms has been the marked emphasis of buyers on quality while there has been a tendency for dealers to gum up the works by setting unrealistically high reserve prices.

On top of the problems, the whole market has been affected by a character default of its own. Last week's moment changes underlined what has been apparent both inside and outside the company, namely that the commercial voice has increasingly been pushed into the wilderness. That was the whole reason while the chairman was a business-orientated like Peter Wilson, but with his retirement the group could no longer rely on getting a increasing market share.

At the moment, the group is

in the middle of a big

expansion programme

in New York, increasing

its warehouse

and Sotheby's

is cost

running

its

business

in the UK, and

is

expanding

its

operations

in

Europe, and

is

expanding

its

operations

in

Asia.

It is

now

the

action

BRISTOL C	1	BRISTOL B	1
CHESTERFIELD	11	WIGGINS	11
LINCOLN	12	BURLEY	12
MID. WALL	1	HUDSON	11
NEWPORT	1	SCOTT	11
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Simply Great to prove his class

By Michael Phillips, Racing Correspondent

True to tradition the Craven Stakes is the centrepiece of the programme on this the first day of the three-day Craven meeting. It has been sponsored by Ladbrokes Leisure again along with the handicap that precedes it. Twelve months ago this classic trial produced one of the big surprises of the season when To-Ago-It-Mon, who subsequently won the 2,000 Guineas, just failed to beat Kind of Hush even though he started at 100-30.

Today his trainer, Guy Harwood, will be hoping for better things from Newmarket, who also took high rank in the European two-year-old classification last season, having finished second in France's most important race for two-year-olds, the Grand Critérium, besides winning the Royal Lodge Stakes at Ascot and four other lesser races. However, in this instance there are grounds for thinking that Harwood may have given his horse a bit of a surprise. For no-one should be surprised if Newmarket fails to give 5lb to Lester Piggott's mount, Simply Great.

Although he is now third favourite in most betting lists on the 2,000 Guineas, Simply Great sports a pedigree that is much more in keeping with the Dalesman. He is the son of Victory House (2.0), Military Band (2.30) and Vandrouille (4.35). Victory House, who showed promise in his only race last spring before he went wrong has the newcomer, Battle Hyunn, to be beaten in the Stetchworth Maiden Stakes.

Military Band is likely to find the shorter distance of the Swaffham Handicap more to his liking than the Cesarewitch in which his stamina gave out towards the end and he finished only third. Finally, Lahab, a Simona mare, is the only other runner on Newmarket Heath to suggest he will win the Stunney Maiden Stakes.

Yesterday was an unhappy day for Tony Murray at the start of this, his first full season race as a trainer. Murray, who had won the Houghton Stakes has convinced both Henry Cecil and Piggott that his horse, Simply Great is the best he has seen in a year. Downburst Stakes was little more than a nightmare and best forgotten. Simply Great looked dull in his coat that day and it transpired that he ran a temperature later that evening.

Simply Great had won his only race nicely enough, but more important he had shown himself to be pretty smart at home as early as July before he had the misfortune to suffer from the chronic skin disease which caused much of his hair to fall out. Those who know by now his racing ratings, public and private, will point to Simply Great facing a monumental task



Capricorn Line coasts home from Le Soleil at Kempton to earn a run in Chester's Ormonde Stakes.

Eddery on the favourite Acantha after only a furlong and half started in the St. Leger. Murray finished tail-off on the otherwise unbeaten Filly Dancing Rocks who started favourite for the Masaka Stakes. Dancing Rocks looked very distressed when she was unsaddled and in the surprising absence of any official action, her trainer's son, Geoff Young, commissioned a private dope test.

The camera patrol film of the race taken both from head-on and side-on showed all too clearly that he had badly hampered Pat

winner from only four runners this season. Afterwards, Candy confirmed that she would take her chance in the 1,000 Guineas.

□ Sandhurst Prince, deposed as favourite for the 2,000 Guineas after his flop at Kempton Park on Saturday, returned home to the St. Leger, and won 3rd. The colt, who had been a bit of a handful, was unscathed and in the surprising absence of any official action, his trainer's son, Geoff Young, commissioned a private dope test.

The race in question was won most decisively by Time Charter, who was Henry Candy's third

and last horse to run in the race.

Time Charter, who was Henry Candy's third

Newmarket programme

Total double: 3.0 and 4.5. Treble: 2.30, 3.0, 3.30 and 4.35.

[Television (ITV): 2.30, 3.0 and 3.30.]

2.0 STETCHWORTH STAKES (3-y-o maidens: £3,340. 6f) (15 runners)

105 BATTLE HYUN (Mrs D Abbott) G Harwood 9-0
106 GAVO (Mrs D Abbott) G Harwood 9-0
107 HIGH REALM (M Fursdon) M Alyea 9-0
108 NORTHORPE (C Hurt) G Harwood 9-0
109 ROSETT (D Tolson) J Toller 9-0
110 VICTORY HOUSE (C Hurt) G Harwood 9-0
111 SPECTRAL (W Grotto) C Bremont 9-0
112 SUPER GRASS (S Fraser) M Stoute 9-0
113 VICTORY HOUSE (C Hurt) G Harwood 9-0
114 VICTORY HOUSE (D Tolson) G Harwood 9-0
115 VICTORY HOUSE (D Tolson) G Harwood 9-0
116 FLORENCE (Mrs D Jarrett) G Harwood 9-0
117 ROSE DU SOIR (R Sangster) J Hendry 8-11
118 VICTORY HOUSE (D Tolson) G Harwood 9-0
119 ROSE DU SOIR (C Taylor) M Goffe 8-11
120 VICTORY HOUSE (D Tolson) G Harwood 9-0
121 3 Gavo, 9-2 Victory House, Rose Du Soir, E Ruffo, Super Grass, Battle Hyunn, 12 High
Ream 16 others.

2.30 SWATTHAM HANDICAP (£2,955. 13m) (8)
102 44200 2 POPPY'S JOY (CD) (M L Larson) M Haynes 7-0-11
103 21114-1 KARADER (Agn Khan) M Stoute 4-5-7
104 106000 2 KARADER (Agn Khan) M Stoute 4-5-7
105 104100 1 SMIRK (M Mount) V Soane 6-9-0
106 102026 1 WESLEY (T) (Mrs D Tolson) 6-8-13
107 340214 1 CONWEDDING (M Wofford) R Hollingshead 5-8-8
108 101230 1 DARK PROPOSAL (Mrs I Phillips) B Hartbury 4-7-12
7-12 Military Band, 7-2 Poiss & Joy, Karader, 12 Wesley, Sir Michael, 20 Cowdenbeath, Newmarket, 16 others.

2.30 POPPY'S JOY (6-2) chased winner 2nd, 2nd 4m, 11 (to Cheka (Dec 18) 18) with High Hopes, 6-11, then 13, 14, 15 Doncaster, Mar 26, 1m, good. Cowdenbeath (3-2) led over 1m won 4-1-1 from wedded blis (free 130) and smelt (gave 18), 13 ran Beverley, Sept 24, 3m firm. Newmarket, 11-12, 13, 14, 15 Doncaster, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30 Newmarket Oct 17, 1m, good. Cowdenbeath (3-2) led over 1m won 4-1-1 from wedded blis (free 130) and smelt (gave 18), 13 ran Beverley, Sept 24, 3m firm. Newmarket, 11-12, 13, 14, 15 Doncaster, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30 Newmarket Oct 17, 1m, good. Cowdenbeath (3-2) led over 1m won 4-1-1 from wedded blis (free 130) and smelt (gave 18), 13 ran Beverley, Sept 24, 3m firm. Newmarket, 11-12, 13, 14, 15 Doncaster, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30 Newmarket Oct 17, 1m, good. Selection: Poppy's Joy.

3.0 LABDROKE HANDICAP (3-y-o: £3,817. 7f) (7)

101 011-1 TINY BOY (D Allen) W Hartings-Bars 9-7
102 013 SHAADY (Prince Yatzi) M Stoute 9-4
103 212405-1 WINTER WORDS (C Hurt) G Pritchard-Gordon 9-4
104 000000-1 BASHY (B) (Hurt) G Pritchard-Gordon 9-4
105 100000-0 ROBIN HOOD (D Hart) G Pritchard-Gordon 9-4
106 310302-0 AIRSPIN (D) (M Hart) G Pritchard-Gordon 9-4
107 2 Aspion, 4 Shady, 9-2 Tiny Boy, 6 Winter Word, 3 Steel Glow, 12 Northlight, 14 Bash

108 11-12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831,

Newman
and King
Spruce foil
gamble

From Our Irish
Correspondent
Dublin, April 12

A surprise sample on Friday
yesterday with Royal Irish Band
and the Jameson Irish Whiskey
Fund. Frank Barry's mount took
a turn after the final few
races and went a length clear
However, King Spruce, under
Newman, kept pressure from
the leader for the final two
furlongs and won by a
length. The Spruce was
run in place for the second time

King Spruce is owned by a
local amateur rider, Mr. S. Michael, and trained by
Mr. Michael. He is a
young horse, 3 years old, and has
not yet won a race. He is
raced in the Cardinals Cup
and the King Spruce is
paralyzed.

Two years ago King Spruce
was a promising novice, but
had not yet won a race. He
has since come along and
is now a good horse. He
has won several races, but
has not yet won a race. He
is currently racing in the
King Spruce Cup.

Mr. Michael was 2002 a
young amateur rider, but
has since come along and
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19th and 20th CENTURY PRINTS

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